With reference to the First Member's statement that selections should be made only from the Revenue Department if it is possible to find the required number of men from it, may I know if there are any special reasons for selecting men from the Secretariat and the Office of the Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja ?

First Member of Council.—When I referred to the Revenue Department, I meant to include those offices also.

Mr. S. K. Venkataranga Iyengar.—Are not men selected from other Secretariats like Public Works and Railway also ?

General Secretary to Government.—No.

Mr. S. K. Venkataranga Iyengar.—For what special reasons have the Government given up the practice of selecting men from other departments like Education ?

General Secretary to Government.—The only reason is, as already stated, that a sufficient number of men are available from the Revenue Department and the other offices that usually go with it.

Mr. S. K. Venkataranga Iyengar.—Are the Government in a position to say that there are not men in the excluded departments who are fit for executive work ? Is not a special training insisted even in respect of men taken from the Revenue Department ?

First Member of Council.—In some departments the training usually given is not such as to develop the qualities required in an Amildar.

Mr. S. K. Venkataranga Iyengar.—Have all the required qualities been specified ?

First Member of Council.—That is a point on which the member should trust to the discretion of Government.

Plea for a larger Representation of Backward Communities in the Education Department.

MESSRS. M. LINGE GOWDA and S. KARIAPPA (Kankanhalli Taluk).—

Q.—**4.** Will the Government be pleased to state :—

(*a*) What is the number of assistant inspectors appointed for the inspection of primary schools throughout the State ?

(*b*) From what communities and how many from each have appointments of assistant inspectors been made ?

(*c*) What is the number of head masters and assistant masters of middle schools throughout the State ?

(*d*) Out of these, how many and from what communities are the present incumbents holding the posts of head masters and assistant masters and from what time ?

(*e*) Of the head masters and assistant masters of high schools throughout the State, what communities are represented, how many from each and from what time ?

GENERAL SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.—

A.—**4.** (*a*) to (*e*) A statement giving the information is placed on the table (*vide* Appendix). It is not possible to furnish information readily as to the date from which the head masters and assistant masters of middle schools are holding their present posts.

Supplementary Questions and Answers.

Mr. M. Linge Gowda.—Are the Government satisfied that the orders on the Miller Committee Report are being strictly followed in regard to appointments of inspectors, head masters and assistant masters ?

General Secretary to Government.—Yes.

Mr. M. Linge Gowda.—If so, why is it that the 50 per cent limit has not been reached even though the prescribed time limit has expired ?

General Secretary to Government.—The orders refer to fresh vacancies. Unless those in service now are superannuated or otherwise removed, the progress must be slow.

Mr. M. Linge Gowda.—In view of the fact that a vast majority of pupils in primary schools in villages belong to the non-Brahmin communities, is it not desirable to have teachers from those communities as far as possible ? And are the Government aware that

the First Member of Council was once pleased to promise that this principle would be given effect to?

General Secretary to Government.—If a promise like that has been made, it will be acted upon.

Mr. H. B. Gundappa.—Are the Government aware that only a very small number of teachers' and inspectors' appointments are held by members of backward communities?

Director of Public Instruction.—The position is slowly improving. The main difficulty is that the higher appointments are given only to men who are in particular grades. Many of such men happen to be Brahmins, and members of backward communities are in lower grades.

Mr. H. B. Gundappa.—Why not show special preference to members of backward communities even though they are in lower grades, provided they have the requisite qualifications?

Director of Public Instruction.—That is a matter for Government to consider.

A Member.—Would it not be desirable to post as assistant inspectors a larger number of men belonging to backward communities, if necessary, selecting them from among assistant masters of high schools?

Director of Public Instruction.—There will be no insuperable difficulty in doing so. But then the representation in high schools will materially come down.

Mr. S. C. Mallaiya.—How is it that there are very few middle school head masters belonging to the non-Brahmin communities?

Director of Public Instruction.—These men are selected according to seniority. Because an assistant master happens to have qualifications, it may not be reasonable to make him supersede all those above him.

Mr. S. C. Mallaiya.—It may be that the scale of salaries in one school may be lower than those in others. In such cases, why should non-Brahmins getting the maximum in the former case not be specially selected for appointment to the latter?

Director of Public Instruction.—As far as possible we shall consider that suggestion.

GOVERNMENT BUSINESS.

1. Statement of General Principles of the Mysore Road Traffic and Taxes Bill.

THE GENERAL SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT explained the general principles of the Bill as follows:—

In October 1933, the Government appointed a Committee with Sir Charles Todhunter as President, to enquire into the matter of the regulation and taxation of motor transport. The Committee submitted their report and made detailed recommendations. The Government have considered their recommendations and propose to introduce a Bill entitled "The Mysore Road Traffic and Taxes Bill" to give effect to such of the recommendations of the Committee as have been accepted by Government and cannot be brought into force under the existing Regulations and Rules. The general principles of the Bill are as detailed below:—

1. The Bill will empower the Government to create a central co-ordinating and licensing authority, called the Traffic Board, consisting of official and non-official members, the latter including a representative of each of the motor businesses, other owners of motor conveyances, agricultural interests and commercial interests. The Chairman of the Board will be appointed by the Government.

The Board will be the central authority under the Government to administer generally the Motor Vehicles Regulation and the Road Traffic and Taxes Regulation and the Rules under them and to license motor vehicles in accordance with rules to be prescribed by the Government. The Board will also have the power to hold enquiries in cases of accidents of a serious nature connected with motor vehicles.

2. An obligation will be laid on private lorries also to obtain permits which will be granted subject to conditions and limitations prescribed by rules